THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

RICHMOND—PRINTED (EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY) BY AUGUSTINE DAVIS—AT FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM, PAID IN ADVANCE.

No. 1248.] WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1804. [VOLUME XIX.

From the Boston Centinel.

REVIEW OF JEFFERSON'S ADMINISTRATION.

NO. XI.

As the internal taxes were calculated to affect the intereſt by encreaſing the expence requiſite to gratify the propenſity of a part of the nation to luxurious exceſs, they have eaſily been made by miſrepreſentation, a ſource of uneaſineſs and diſcontent. The real utility of taxing articles of luxury, whether the product of the labor of this country or not, has eſcaped the notice of many perſons, who would ſcorn to form their opinions according to the impoſing voice of the leaders of any party. Hence have ariſen complaints which never would have exiſted, had the tendency and effect of ſuch taxes been perceived. Theſe complaints were conſtantly inflamed by the moſt ill-natured comments, which the invention of a party, determined to acquire the direction of the government, could ſuggeſt. The conſequence was an inſurrection, to ſuppreſs which the nation was ſubjected to an expence equal to two years revenue of the taxes. But notwithſtanding this oppoſition, the federal adminiſtration carried the ſyſtem into operation, highly beneficial to the United States, by increaſing the revenue, as well as tending to check the progreſs of luxury, the corrupter of manners and deſtroyer of nations.

The preſent adminiſtration have done nothing without inventing a reaſon, which may have the ſemblance of plauſibility.—The reaſon they uſe in the preſent caſe, is, their deſire to aſſiſt and encourage the manufactures of the country, becauſe they inſiſt that theſe taxes have proved injurious to them. This idea, we believe, will prove incorrect. The repeal, inſtead of promoting, will not affect the manufactures, though it will injure the nation by encouraging luxury, or, at leaſt, diminiſhing the expence, neceſſary for the indulgence of it.

The progreſs of nations from weakneſs to power, and from power to weakneſs and deſtruction, has ever been ſimilar. The clouds of barbarity are illuminated by the dawn of civilization; civiliza tion is ſucceeded by refinement; refinement is attended by luxury; and luxury terminates in national degradation and ruin. This progreſſive movement conſtantly attending human nature in its ſocial connection, is, undoubtedly greatly accelerated or retarded by the principles of finance, which may be adopted by a government. One ſyſtem is calculated to give life and vigor to the body politic, while another will produce a prenature decline. Taxes may be ſo laid, as long to preſerve the health and integrity of the ſtate by preventing the uſe of articles which are conſidered luxurious. If theſe principles are juſt, an examination of the different kinds of taxes will determine whether the conduct of government in repealing the internal taxes, and in oppoſing the repeal of others of a different deſcription was wiſe or fooliſh, patriotic or ſelfiſh.

Taxes, according to a celebrated writer, may be divided into five claſſes: Thoſe that increaſe the public revenue, without any other effect on commerce and manufactures, good or bad; thoſe that increaſe the public revenue, and are beneficial to commerce and manufactures; thoſe that increaſe the public revenue, but are hurtful to commerce and manufactures; thoſe that are hurtful to them without increaſing it; and thoſe that leſſen the public revenue, and are alſo hurtful to commerce and manufactures. The duty on coaches is placed by the ſame writer in the firſt claſs; and to that it moſt unqueſtionably belongs.—The ſame reaſons will place in the ſame claſs the duty on diſtilleries, loaf ſugar, ſtamps, and other taxes, which were repealed. The taxes were laid on ſuch articles as could not diminiſh exportation, and conſequently injure the manufactures of the nation. But granting, which is not true, that they injured manufactures, the ſtate of them and the ſituation of the country are ſuch, as would not juſtify their PRESENT repeal. Who will pretend that America can be a manufacturing nation, while ſhe poſſeſſes ſuch large and excellent tracts of unſettled land? No ſtate can carry manufactures to any degree of perfection, until ſhe contains a ſuperfluity of hands, which cannot be employed in agriculture. While rich land can be acquired on eaſy conditions, no perſon of a common ſhare of enterprize will labor at ſuch a price, as that the manufacturer cannot underſell the ſame productions of other nations. Nor is it poſſible by laying high duties on foreign, to bring our own manufactures into immediate uſe.—If the price of thoſe of this country be high in conſequence of the high price of labor, and duties be impoſed on thoſe of other nations to render them higher than our own, what will be the effect?—Great quantities of goods will be ſmuggled. The vigilance of government may in vain attempt to prevent it; detection, though it often enſues, will not deter, ſince the riſque will be ſmall in proportion to the profits. This is the caſe with part of the Spaniſh dominions in South America. Having few manufactures among themſelves, they impoſe high duties on thoſe of the Engliſh, which are conſequently ſmuggled in open day, tho' there are ſeveral penalties againſt it. A country cannot excel in manufactures, until there is a certain ratio between its population and territory. Until that period arrives, a government ought to interpoſe ſuch duties only on importations, as ſhall encourage their own productions, but not be a cauſe of ſmuggling.

Moſt of the internal taxes tended to check the progreſs of luxury by obſtructing the free uſe of articles which are not requiſite to the neceſſities, or real enjoyments of life. By repealing them the road to diſſipation and vice is made more open. Unleſs the adminiſtration deſigned to aſſiſt an increaſing deſtitution of principle, as better ſuiting the tenure of its power, found policy required that they ſhould have been retained. Indeed, if they were not extremely injurious, the United States ought to have had the advantage of a ſyſtem, which began to be productive becauſe completely in operation.

A government cannot advance the proſperity of a country, if taxes are ſo laid as to operate againſt its manufactures and commerce. A compariſon of the internal taxes with thoſe on bohea tea, brown ſugar and ſalt, the repeal of which the federaliſts in congreſs attempted, but could not obtain, from the oppoſition of the friends of Mr. Jefferſon, will further diſcover the impolicy, nay, injuſtice of repealing them.—Lord Kaims, the writer we have quoted, ſays, "I am grieved to obſerve, that we have many taxes detrimental to the ſtate, as being more oppreſſive upon the people, than gainful to the public revenue. Multiplied taxes on the neceſſaries of life, candles, ſoap, leather, ale, ſalt, &c. raiſe the price of labor, and conſequently of manufactures. If they ſhall have the effect to deprive us of foreign markets, which we have reaſon to dread, depopulation and poverty muſt enſue. The ſalt tax in particular is eminently detrimental. With reſpect to the other taxes mentioned, the rich bear the greateſt burden, being the greateſt conſumers; but the ſhare they pay of the ſalt tax is very little, becauſe they reject ſalt proviſions." This reaſoning is applicable to bohea tea and brown ſugar as well as to ſalt. Taxes on them neceſſarily raiſe labor, and an encreaſed price of labor muſt obſtruct the advancement of manufactures. The purchaſer of theſe articles, the uſe of which has become indiſpenſable to the laboring poor, has not only to pay the duty impoſed by government, but ſuch additional intereſt, contained in the price of the merchant, as will indemnify him againſt advancing this duty at the time of their importation. The attempt therefore of the partizans of the executive to excite a belief in the community, that the repeal of the internal taxes originated from their tender concern for commerce and manufactures, is vain. They were calculated only to repreſs the idle parade of the rich and luxurious, while the taxes they refuſed to repeal are the ones which are really injurious to manufactures and commerce.

We have now given the ſubject of taxes a conciſe and candid examination; at leaſt we deſigned it. The concluſion of our reaſoning is, indeed it is perhaps matter of fact, that taxes principally paid by the rich have been repealed, and thoſe raiſed from the poor have been pertinaciouſly retained; that the former were in reſtraint to luxury, and the latter to manufactures. This reſult naturally leads us to enquire, what could be the motives of the adminiſtration for a conduct at once ſo inconſiſtent with all former profeſſions? The only anſwer which can be given, is an ardent deſire to continue a time-ſerving popularity; a popularity gained without ſervices, and preſerved without principle. The internal taxes being impoſed without diſguiſe, were paid with more reluctance than thoſe on articles of conſumption, becauſe they are conſidered as a part of the price. Hence the adminiſtration ſuppoſed it would acquire great merit with the people by removing taxes, which were obvious to every apprehenſion. A preſumed incapacity in a greater part of the nation to inveſtigate its conduct, was to ſhield them from cenſure for permitting thoſe which were diſguiſed to remain, however injurious they might be to the real intereſt of the country. Though the preſent depoſitaries of public confidence lamented under their predeceſſors the depreſſed condition of the poor, and the overgrown ſtrength of the rich; yet no ſooner did they obtain power than the burthens of the latter are lightened, but the removal of thoſe of the former effectually oppoſed.—There may be patriotiſm in this: But we believe it will puzzle the warmeſt admirers of Mr. Jefferſon to ſhew it to the ſatisfaction of the people. If, however, they can demonſtrate it, as an individual I will pledge myſelf to extol the preſident, in faſhion of the times, above HIM who has been libelled—above Waſhington. HUME.

Weſtham Iron Foundery,

NEAR RICHMOND.

THE ſubſcriber takes the liberty of informing the Public, that he has taken a leaſe, and is at preſent working, the above Foundery; and having provided the beſt artiſts in that line, from New-York and George-Town, together with Pig Iron, of the firſt quality, propoſes to caſt, Mill Gudgeons and Inks, of every deſcription; alſo, caſt Iron Wheels for the Machinery of Mills; Rumford, regiſtered and plain Grates; grate front and bottoms, for Rumfordizing fire places; large and ſmall ſtoves; Franklin Stoves, for wood or coal; kitchen grates, with grane and range complete; coach warmers; plain ſtoves and mant'd plates; caſt railing of every pattern, plowſhares & plow boards; caſt coach, phæton and chair boxes; ſcale weights from 1 to 60 lb; ſaſh and clock weights: patent tew irons for ſmiths, on a very approved plan; backs, jams and back lays: nail cutting machines with ſcrews complete, wheel barrow bowlers; garden ditto; caſt iron anvils; fire dogs and hand irons of every deſcription—together with any other article in the caſting line, to a given pattern, at the ſhorteſt notice, by application at the furnace, or to

JAMES DUNLAP, in Richmond.

March 24th, 1804. wtm

P. S. Old Iron purchaſed by application as above.

JUST PUBLISHED,

BY JOHN COURTNEY, Jun.

The VIRGINIA ALMANACK,

FOR THE YEAR 1805;

Containing beſides the Aſtronomical calculations, by B. BATES,

JUDGMENT of weather,
Length of days,
Feſtivals, and other remarkable days,
Officers of the Supreme Executive,
Ditto of the Supreme Courts,
Members of the Privy Council,
Ditto of the Senate,
Ditto Houſe of Delegates,
Correct liſts of the time and places of holding the Supreme Courts in Virginia,
Diſtrict do.—Quarterly do.—County do.
Uſeful Medical Receipts, for the uſe of Families,
A variety of pieces on Agriculture,
Specimens of Speech or Speaking,
Curious Advertiſement,
ELINOR, A Sentimental Tale,
An account of the Meteors, which appeared in Richmond, April 25th, 1803,
A variety of Anecdotes, Bon Mots, &c.
The yearly meetings of the people called Quakers,
The Militia,——A number of uſeful Tables,
Large Liſt of Roads, &c. &c.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS, PEDLARS, and others, will find it an object, to make ſpeedy purchaſes, as they will be furniſhed much lower than the cuſtomary price, which they have been ſold at in this city.

☞ The above Almanack is publiſhed on good white paper, and new type; and may be had at the Printing Office of AUGUSTINE DAVIS, and of JOHN COURTNEY, Jun. near the Courthouſe.

Richmond, Sept. 8th, 1804.

SCHEME OF A

LOTTERY,

For the benefit of William and Mary College.

FIRST CLASS.

8000 *Tickets at* 10 *dolls.*		80,000
2 *Prizes, dolls.*	10,000	20,000
60 *of*	500	30,000
2000 *of*	15	30,000
	Dollars,	80,000
Subject to a deduction of 15 *per cent.*		12,000
Expence of drawing,		2,000
	Dollars,	10,000
Firſt Ticket drawn,	*Dollars,*	500
Laſt drawn,		10,000
1 *other Prize of*		10,000
59 *other Prizes of* 500 *dolls.*		29,500
2000 *of* 15 *dolls.*		30,000
	Dollars,	80,000

All tickets drawn blank may be renewed in the next claſs, at 10 *dollars each; the price of all others will be* 15 *dollars.*

All prizes of 15 *dollars may be renewed for the next claſs, or paid, at the option of the perſon entitled. If they be not claimed within three months after the drawing commences, they will be conſidered as renewed in the ſecond claſs.*

The drawing to commence in the city of Williamsburg, on the firſt day of June, 1804.

SECOND CLASS.

5,938 *Tickets at* 10 *dollars,*	59,380
4,062 *ditto at* 15 *dollars,*	70,980
Dollars,	130,310
Deduct loſs on 2,062 *tickets renewed at* 2½	5,155
Dollars,	125,155
2 *prizes of* 20,000 *dolls.*	40,000
2 *ditto of* 10,000 *dolls.*	20,000
3 *ditto of* 5,000 *dolls.*	15,000
50 *ditto of* 1,000 *dolls.*	50,000
1 *ditto*	155
Dollars,	125,155
Deduct 10 *per cent.*	12,500
Expences of drawing,	2,500
Sum raiſed,	10,000
Ticket firſt drawn,	1,000
Ticket laſt drawn,	20,000
1 *other prize of*	20,000
2 *ditto of* 10,000	20,000
3 *ditto of* 5,000	15,000
49 *ditto of* 1,000	49,000
1 *ditto*	155
Dollars,	125,155

James Madiſon.
St. George Tucker.
John Bracken.
William Nelſon.
Robert Greenhow.
Burwell Baſſett.
Robert Saunders.
Samuel Tyler.
Champion Travis.
William Lightfoot.
Littleton Waller Tazewell.
George Tucker.
James Semple.

☞ TICKETS may be had of George Tucker, Thomas Taylor, and Samuel Pleaſants, jr. in Richmond;—Robert Birchett and Watkins Leigh, Peterſburg; Thomas Newton, Dr. Barraud, and Littleton W. Tazewell, Norfolk; Hugh Mercer, Fredericksburg; Henry Tucker, Winchester; Chapman Johnſton, Staunton; and in all the towns of Virginia, and in many places in the country.

FOR SALE OR RENT,

A Brick Lumber Houſe,

ON the Croſs-ſtreet, leading to Shockoe warehouſe, now occupied by Taliaferro & Dickerſon. Poſſeſſion to be given the 1ſt of October next. For terms apply to

Marcus Elcan.

July 28 pawtf

To Rent,

And poſſeſſion given immediately.

A CONVENIENT and pleaſantly ſituated DWELLING-HOUSE, with two Kitchens and Smoke-Houſe, on the ſtreet leading from Shockoe Creek to the Canal Baſin, and adjoining the lot and dwelling-houſe of Mr. William Mitchell.

Alſo, to rent, two BRICK TENEMENTS, on the ſtreet leading to Col. Mayo's Bridge, which will be very convenient for wholeſale and commiſſion merchants. Poſſeſſion of theſe two Tenements will be given when finiſhed, which is ſuppoſed will be in all next month. The terms will be made known by JAMES INNES.

Richmond, June 7th, 1804.

A Runaway in the City Jail.

COMMITTED as a runaway, by the name of JACK DENNIS, a ſlender Negro Man, of 21 or 22 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches and an half high, no ſcars marks perceivable, wears ear-bobs, has good teeth, and dreſſed like a ſailor. He ſays his name is *John Brown*, is a free-man, and born at Little York, Pennſylvania, and has two brothers, Ephraim and Benjamin Brown—the former, a houſe-carpenter, in *Baltimore*; the latter, a ſhoe maker at *Alexandria* in this ſtate—and that he has commonly uſed the water for a livelihood. He will be ſold as a ſlave, according to law, unleſs claimed by his owner, or ſufficient proof of *freedom* ſhall be exhibited in due time to prevent it.

WILLIAM ROSE, Keeper.

May 15th, 1804. law12w*

The Virginia Gazette.

—RICHMOND—

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1804.

RICHMOND PRICES CURRENT.

(CORRECTED WEEKLY)

Tobacco,	36s cash.
Wheat,	7s to 8s do.
New Flour, (superfine)	42s to 43s6 do.
Old do. do.	37s6 do.
Corn,	27s to 28s do.
Hemp, (clean)	50l to 55l do
Iron,	33l do
Whiskey,	3s6 to 3s9 do.
Bacon,	7 1-2d do.

DEATHS!

DIED—in Hanover, on Thursday night last, Captain SAMUEL SCHERER—leaving an affectionate wife, a numerous offspring, and an extensive circle of friends and acquaintances to lament the irreparable loss of a tender husband, a fond parent, and a kind and benevolent neighbor.

——, on the 12th inst. at Cobbham, the seat of his father, (DAVID ROSS, Esq.) WILLIAM ROSS, Esq. of Mount Ida. His illness was long, and marked by that inveterate obstinacy peculiar to his disease.

In the various departments of social and domestic life—as a husband, a son, a brother, a friend and a neighbor, he fulfilled, to their utmost limit, the duties of his station. By a disconsolate widow; by parents, by relatives, friends and neighbors, his loss is, hence, most feelingly deplored, and long will be regretted.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE!

Great Sweepstakes.—On Monday last was run for, over the Broad-Rock Course, the Great Sweepstakes for 2,700 dollars, which was won by William Ball's Sorrel Colt, by Diomed. Five horses were entered at $600 dollars each, one of which, being sick, paid forfeit.

Captain William Ball's Sorrel Colt,	1—1
Wade Mosby's bay mare Amanda,	2—2
Col. Selden's bay mare Lavinia,	dis.
John Tayloe's bay horse Top Gallant,	dis.

For the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

(No. V.)

If there had been any censure pass'd on the conduct of the treasurer of Virginia by the Maryland writer, we should have been amongst the last persons to have given our countenance to that censure. But we do not remember that he any where speaks of the treasurer, or that his strictures go to any thing but the bank affairs. It is therefore unnecessary to take notice of the observations of Candidus relative to that gentleman, who, we plainly see, is introduced for the purpose of being eulogised, (most deservedly we believe) and of putting into his mouth a *rechoical panegyrological speech*, which seems to have stretched the mental energies of Candidus almost to cracking. "*My heart is without reproach! my conscience is pure! my hands are clean!*" *O Hancamunca! Hancamunca O!!*

The next paragraph of the Maryland writer which is commented on, is in these words: "It appears to me that you cannot, even though your bank should begin to work in October, venture to discount largely. Indeed it would be wise not to emit a single note until your capital is paid in, in specie. If you do, you may be assured that your notes will be returned upon you from the other banks as fast as they are issued, and what specie you have got will be drawn from you." The very judicious, and sensible, and friendly advice here given, entitles the adviser, whoever he may be, to the cordial thanks of every well wisher to the bank. How it happens that Candidus should not set a proper value on it, we are at a loss to conceive, unless, with his *usual candor*, he professes a friendship which he does not feel, or unless he *feels* a different interest, which he does not care to disclose. Does he desire to make this a *land* bank, and to invigle the directors into *large emissions* at its commencement, *that by involving it thus early*, it may be obliged, as is generally the case, to plunge still deeper and deeper, by issuing still more and more notes to relieve it from present embarrassment, till at last the *bubble bursts?* Is it his object, in the mean time, to avail himself of this superabundance of circulating medium, which will certainly facilitate the sales and enhance the price of lands, in order to dispose of any that he may possess, before the eyes of the public are open to the mischiefs he would bring upon it? Is it his object to renew the *paper age* with all the evils of depreciation?

It is notorious to every person at all conversant in the banking business, that every bank from New-York to Norfolk has contracted its discounts, partly in consequence of the vast exportation of specie to Great Britain and India, but chiefly in consequence of the banks lately erected in Virginia and Maryland, and are doing, at present, *comparatively*, but little business. The reason is obvious. They are apprehensive that their notes will be returned upon them as fast as they are issued, and their specie drawn from them in order to supply the new banks. Very prudently, therefore, have they determined to issue no more than they are absolutely obliged to do, and either to trench upon their contingent funds, for a time, to keep up the dividends, or to diminish the dividends, till these banks have their capitals fully paid in. If these old established and well accredited banks find it prudent to pursue this course, it follows—a fortiori—that the infantine bank of Virginia should adopt the same policy. What inconsistency there is in this advice, and in the objection of the Maryland writer to planters and farmers, as directors, Candidus will bite his nails in vain to point out. He drowns his senses in a deluge of phrases, and then, at random, prefers charges of inconsistency, defamation and what not—merely for the sake of introducing sesquipedalians.

Unable or unwilling to understand how the Virginia banks will not only stop all further influx of specie, but be drained of that which it already possesses by the emission of notes, before her capital is paid in, he puts a case to us. "Suppose (says he) the bank should emit notes for $300,000 upon loans payable on the 1st of January, and one instalment should become due on the same day, how would $150,000 be paid in without $300,000 in specie?" Is it possible that the only "*rational being*" in Richmond should be unable to solve his own riddle? Does he imagine that when loans are made for 60 days, on promissory notes negociable in bank, that they are always repaid in specie when they become due? Does he not know that one note is replaced by another, almost ad infinitum, and that the mere amount of discount is all, that nine times out of ten is paid in, and this more frequently in other bank notes than in specie? Does he suppose the bank is to issue $300,000 on the 1st of October, and then stand still till the 1st of January, waiting the return of its notes, and remain idle during that whole interval? Yet this is the profound and plausible supposition upon which he argues. Does he not suppose that this bank will, like other banks, have its one or two discount days in a week, and be constantly in the habit of lending and receiving back what it lends, in notes renewed, or in its own bank notes; or, in *some few instances*, and to a small amount, in specie? But let us suppose what is rational, if the bank opens on the 1st of October, that between the 1st of October and the 1st of December, when the second instalment becomes due, it issues notes to the amount of $300,000, which admitting its right to issue $3,500,000 in the whole, will be *less* than its *just proportion for two months*, nay not that instalment (and every succeeding one by parity of reason) which cannot exceed $380,008, be paid into bank in its own notes? And is it not probable that such will be the case? In considering the next paragraph of the Maryland letter, which has called forth the denunciations of Candidus, this matter will, probably, be placed in a stronger point of view.

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(*To be continued.*)

The following singular Advertisement is copied from the [illegible] (R. I.) Phœnix, of 29th ultimo:

Genius and merit ever encourage industry.

George Martin, an American, having by a sedulous attention to his profession acquired a knowledge in Boot and Shoe making, proposes on Wednesday, September 5th, at Mr. Z. Ellis's Tavern, to exhibit to the inspection of the public, a *Boot* of his own workmanship, which has four feet, one leg, one heel with a ball in the centre, made on a wooden last, without any apparent sign how or where the last and tree were taken out. He also will exhibit a *Shoe* without any seam or opening, which will puzzle the most penetrating eye to discover the aperture out of which the last was taken. He will also exhibit a specimen of his common wearing work, which is far superior to any imported. All the above have been examined by several gentlemen in Boston and its vicinity, before the tree and last were taken therefrom, and acknowledged it to be the greatest curiosity of the kind ever seen—no alterations have since been made.—The public may be assured there is no paste, glue, or cement of any kind used.

He will also perform on the *Slack Rope* various evolutions; displaying feats of activity in workmanlike manner; viz. He will work on a turn pump in seven different positions. Mr. Martin does not wish to be considered a *Rope Dancer* or a *Tumbler*—his only aim is to procure a small pittance to enable him to set up his business and to furnish his fellow-citizens the neatest boots and shoes that can be made.

N. B. Admittance 25 cents for grown persons, children half price.

From Hudson, on the river of that name we are informed that a brig had taken in March last at Pierce Edward Islands 17,000 seal skins, and was in expectation of four times that number. A ship from the same port had arrived from the South Seas with oil. The Medical Repository published at New-York, which to the most valuable communications on medical science unites a review of the most interesting events in literature and commerce, takes notice of this subject. It informs us that the vessels usually visit Juan Fernandez and Massafuero; that being in less abundance in these islands, the vessels have visited the other islands of the same seas; and that in 1800 and 1801, as many as ten vessels were employed from New-York and the northern state. These voyages have been undertaken for several years past. Some of the vessels have carried to Canton from 80,000 to 100,000 seal skins. The voyage generally exceeds two years. Of the whale fishery the same work gives the following account: In 1799, 26 vessels were in the whale fishery, amounting to 5055 tons; in 1800, 17 vessels amounting to 2814 tons; in 1801, 15 vessels, not above 2349 tons, and in 1802, 20 vessels, reckoned at 3391 tons. Of the last twenty, one belonged to Sagg Harbor, one to Boston, six to New-Bedford, and twelve to Nantucket. A list we have in our hands received from a friend, stating that the Nantucket and New-Bedford whalers give 80 ships with their names and tonnage, besides such as are building for the trade, and 6 brigs, 10 schooners, and 36 sloops which may be employed in the fishery, giving above 12,000 tons, of which three fourths belong to the ships of these ports. It is observed that only two or three of the sloops are in the fishery, only two of the schooners and three of the brigs. Of New-Bedford, 17 ships might be employed in the whale fishery—about 230 tons each.—About half the oil is consumed in the country, and no head matter is exported. The work to which we referred, states that in 1791 were exported 154,595 gallons of spermaceti oil, and 447,323 gallons of right whale oil; 182,400 pounds of spermaceti candles, and 124,829 lbs. of whalebone. In 1802 only 28,470 gallons of spermaceti, and 379,976 of right whale oil, 135,657 pounds of spermaceti candles, and 80,334 pounds of whalebone. The average quantity for 12 years is given at 206,493 gallons of spermaceti oil, 573,941 gallons of right whale oil, 197,967 pounds of spermaceti candles, and 191,234 lbs. of whalebone. This account is followed with a statement of the cod fishery. The exports in 1791 were 283,2 7 quintals of dried fish, and 57,424 barrels of pickled fish. In 1802, were 440,954 quintals of dried, and 75,819 barrels and 13,229 kegs of pickled fish. In 1802, were employed 1140 vessels, having 92,399 tons, and 4533 men, not reckoning boats under 5 tons, nor the men employed in them. The author is not able to say how much the salt fish is supplied from the British northern colonies, but perhaps not so very considerable a part as he may imagine. This might be ascertained, with respect to the whole quantity. We can judge only from our own market. We wish a statement was made by a person well informed in the fisheries, and in regard to every port.

Salem Register.

The democrats now express the utmost anxiety for the integrity of the constitution—the deepest abhorrence at a proposal for amendment! This they affect when an important and proper alteration, which is to *restore* the rights of *New-Englandmen*, is proposed; but when an amendment was offered to destroy all hazard of Mr. Jefferson's re-election, then it was all right to cut and patch—that was an object worthy a senatus consultum. All was granted that was asked, and perhaps it was fortunate no more was desired. For when was popular enthusiasm rational? The most valuable and long cherished principles frequently disappear in an instant before it. It is a state of mental inebriety, when actions are performed which in moments of sober reason must be despised.—Millions of freemen have lost their liberty by their infatuated partiality for a chief. While they look for danger exactly where it is not to be apprehended, among their blunt, honest counsellors, the sweet palavering demagogue is weaving his net around them; and if discovered, will make the doting multitude believe he is decorating their persons. Let the people then in all cases examine for themselves. Divested of prejudice or partiality, let them collect with assiduity that information, and those documents, which may assist them in forming a right judgment. With respect to characters, let them not accept implicitly either the assertions of friends or opponents: but allow their reason to investigate thoroughly the eulogium and the denunciation.

(*Boston paper.*)

Extract of a letter from Guadaloupe, dated August 22.

"The officers of the three armed American vessels, brought into Point Petre, have been tried for piracy, in consequence of having fought their vessels, and sentenced to DEATH; but execution is delayed until advices from France are received on the subject."

Written on board the ship Olive, in long. 61 w. *lat.* 34, 17, N.

On the 3d August, we set sail from New-York, in the ship Alexander, of New-York, owners Mr. L. Lefferts and Mr. Thomas Carpenter, of N. York, bound for Trinidad, having pleasant weather until we arrived in lat. 32, 2, N. long. 56, 57, W. Saturday, 18th August 1804, having that day very light wind, with some rain, at 6 P. M. the ship under single reefed topsail, with no steerage way, we were in a moment struck with a very severe squall of wind, put helm a weather, let fly sacks, sheets and halyards as fast as possible, but to no purpose: the ship in an instant upset and filled immediately. We cut away all the weather landyards; but the ship still not inclining to right, we then undertook to clear the stern boat, which we did after a great deal of difficulty, and got her on the ship's side; by this time the long boat had parted her gripes and came in sight; we got her up, tried to free her of water, but could not, she was so badly stove, until next morning. In three hours after the ship upset, her foremast went by the board, the mainmast by the trosseltrees, and the mizenmast worked out of the steps; the ship then righted, and on the 19th of August, with a little provisions and no water, we took to the boats laid under the lee of the ship, expecting her momently to go down. We remained in this situation until the 20th August, when a violent sea filled both our boats, which forced us to try once more to take refuge upon the wreck, which we did after being almost exhausted with swimming to her.

It is with sorrow we lament the loss of Mr. Ho[illegible]t, (the supercargo) and an apprentice boy, who fell victims to a watery grave. With that unlucky boat we were disarmed of both boats and provisions, and it broke over the wreck so tremendously, that we were obliged to lash ourselves to the mainmast, in which situation we remained, not expecting to be relieved and almost famished for the want of fresh water, until the 23d August at day light, when to our inexpressible joy we made a sail to leeward of us, which proved to be the Olive, capt Jos. Richard, to whose humane and benevolent conduct we are indebted for our lives, and to whom, for ourselves and crew, we beg leave to render unfeigned gratitude for the relief afforded us in a situation the most distressing, as well as for his kind attention while on board his vessel till our arrival at this port.

We likewise render our thanks to the whole of the crew of the Olive for their attention, and hope they may, if ever placed in a similar situation, always find men, benevolent like themselves, who are ready to afford them the relief we experienced.

Signed in behalf of ourselves and the crew of the ship Alexander.

JOHN E. COPP, Master.
URIAH HANFORD, Mate.

New-York, Sept. 18, 1804.

Important.—Our last accounts from Europe, by the way of London, gave us information of the extreme probability of a continental war: at least, that the emperor of Russia and the king of Sweden, had shown a disposition indicatory of an intention of shortly commencing hostilities against France.

In confirmation of this news, we have received the following important particulars of movements in Russia, received from capt. Hiller, of the ship Centurion, arrived here last evening in a short passage from Cronstadt.

On the 14th of July, the day on which captain Hiller sailed, the Russian fleet of eleven sail of the line and four frigates were ready for sea—and he was informed that day by an officer of one of the ships of the line, whom he supposed to be a native of England, and whom he saw on shore, that general orders had just been read in the fleet, that they were to sail with all possible expedition, to join the British. From this circumstance, together with that of a more rigid discipline among the Russian troops, there was but little doubt of their being speedily called into service.

The emperor of Russia, in a peculiar degree, was personally attentive to Americans. It was no uncommon thing for him to seek opportunities to speak to the commanders of American vessels: and that he paid the utmost attention to Mr. Harris, the American consul at that place, who was highly gratified at the signal honor conferred on his nation.

Captain Hiller is the bearer of dispatches from Mr. Harris to our government.

(*N. Y. Gaz.*)

FOURTEENTH OF JULY.

From the British Press.

The wretchedness of our age and of ages to come, dates from the 14th of July, 1789. Since that period, France has never ceased to be in a state of hostility and permanent conspiracy against the whole of Europe, and consequently doubly at war with it. If, under the name of peace, we experience all the plots, agitations, and injuries of war, we certainly are at war, and not at peace. Here ends all sophistry. These questions must be decided by history, and not law books. Gazettes are surer guides than civilians. But this uninterrupted warfare of rebellion against loyalty, is not the only scourge of this ominous day. Atheists audacity and impunity, as corrupted sophists have perverted all moral principles. A confusion of ideas, concerning right and wrong, concerning liberty and slavery, rank and equality, property and poverty, has been introduced by dangerous innovators, in a manner that success is almost becomes synonimous with virtue, power with merit, misfortune with crime, poverty with vice. Respect to persons and property, and love of freedom, are talked of in countries where every man's property has been plundered or laid under contribution, and where 9-10ths of the inhabitants have, within some few years, been taught, by turns, in the republican dungeons, what is meant by revolutionary liberty; and, notwithstanding, not only they, but weak and wicked, ignorant or ambitious, fanatical or treacherous subjects of most other states, have continued to exclaim: "Glory to the 14th of July." Have we not for years heard and read of meetings to celebrate the taking of the Bastile, by disappointed factions, or by aspiring conspirators every where? And on the day this state prison was broke open, that is to say, at a juncture, when so many seditious practices, plots, libels, and dangers, might have induced the Ministers of Louis XVI. to have had recourse to that means of repressing its enemies; there were but five prisoners found in it. Of these, three were guilty of monstrous crimes; which, from their nature, were deemed dangerous to be made public. The other two, had they been arraigned in a court of justice, would have been much more severely punished.—It was no doubt, an abuse to remove them from their proper judges; but it was an abuse, that had not fallen on *innocent victims*, as it is still echoed by fools or traitors. Neither of these state prisoners, nor their friends, dared to make use of their liberty, of the anarchy that prevailed, and of the protection of the Constituent Assembly to apply for an inquiry, a legal trial and indemnification, although this assembly encouraged them to it, by appointing a Committee of *Lettres-de Cachet*, of which the infamous MIRABEAU presided. Can we believe, that if there had been any innocent persons among the prisoners, who were set at liberty, the Court would have escaped from being solemnly accused of the injustice it had committed? Would not such an act have been mentioned by the assassins of Louis XVI. and of MARIA ANTOINETTE, on the mock trials of these unfortunate Sovereigns?

We have been induced to make these remarks, on remembering the scandalous and ridiculous scenes we witnessed two years ago, in the farce which Sir FRANCIS BURDETT caused to be exhibited in our streets, and in our squares, in the Strand, in Piccadilly, as well as at Brentford, where the words—"NO BASTILE!" were the motto of his principles, his object, and his views. We intreat this misguided young man to remember that, according to the registers of the Bastille, published by the French rebels in 1790, there had been confined in that prison, so decreed, only 300 persons in the course of three centuries; while, since Republican tyrants in France have usurped authority, the Republican state prison, the Temple, has *yearly* contained more than double the number, not counting the thousands of victims confined in the hundred of other republican state prisons all over France.

The first act of the French lovers of liberty, after the Bastille had opened its gates on the 14th of July, 1789, was to murder without trials, and to carry heads upon pikes round the streets of Paris, as *patents* of French Republican *patriotism*; as the Aurora of a revolutionary reign.—On the same day, in the next year, hypocrisy was added to ferocity. TALLEYRAND then an unworthy Bishop of Autun, in his capacity of a revolutionary patriarch, was appointed by the municipality of Paris to officiate pontifically in the solemn ceremony of the National Confederation, on the 14th of July, 1790, in the *Champ de Mars*. He appeared at the head of more than two hundred priests, dressed in white linen, and adorned with tri-coloured ribbons. When about to officiate, a storm came on, accompanied by a deluge of rain. He proceeded, however, in the celebration of the mass, without any regard to that warning event; and afterwards pronounced a benediction upon the royal standard of France, called the *Oriflame*, and upon the eighty three banners of the departments, which waved before the altar of the country. What a priest! what a benediction! what an altar!

On the 14th of July, 1792, another federation was decreed, and the virtuous Louis XVI. was forced to be present; though he knew he should be insulted by the rebels plotting the 10th of August. This patriotic King heard around him every where, "*Vive Petion! Down with the Capets! the Bourbons a la lanterne!*" To which, in a cruel mockery, was added "*Vive la liberte!*" by treacherous and revolted subjects, who kept their own Sovereign prisoner.

The levy in mass was agreed on with the federates of the 14th of July, 1793; and, on the same day of 1794, hymns were sung to the Goddess of Reason for the success of the armies of *liberty!* At that period the French republican state prisons contained 250,000 *suspected families*, and a hundred innocent persons of both sexes perished daily, either by the guillotine, or by drowning or shooting. The fetes on this day have ever since been more or less brilliant, but always some revolutionary ceremonies have taken place. BONAPARTE has followed the examples of his predecessors, but with less revolutionary zeal; desiring, if possible, to exchange the 18th of Brumaire, or 9th of November, the day of his usurpation, for the 14th of July. Even on the 14th of July, 1800, when the celebration of the victory of Marengo, obtained one month before, took place, there was observed a niggardness in the expences to amuse the public, compared to the worst of the fetes and treats given in the time of the Directory.

His coronation as a revolutionary Emperor, his accomplices, the French *amateurs* of liberty and rebellion wished to be performed this day; but he has put it off, probably to the anniversary. It would, in fact, be a curious masquerade to hear slaves surrounded by bayonets, amidst prisons crowded with victims, and scaffolds reeking with the blood of innocents, sing hymns to liberty and equality! This is what France has gained by the insurrection of this day fifteen years since! no less than three millions of her best citizens have been butchered or killed by the republican tyrants at home, or by foreign foes abroad. After having exchanged the paternal government of a lawful King for the tyranny of a usurper and assassin, the French rebellion has ended as all rebellions have done—in the most abject and vilest slavery. Glory to the 14th of July!!!

Affairs with Spain.—The awkward and embarrassed situation in which this country has been placed, in relation to Spain, has excited much attention in every part of the union, and has induced us to attempt a recapitulation of some of the leading acts of our administration, which have contributed to bring us into this situation.

In the year 1802 a convention was negociated between the court of Spain and our minister Mr. Pinckey, in which it was stipulated, on the part of Spain, that restitution should be made to our merchants for spoliations committed upon our commerce by the Spaniards, during the last war.—One condition of the convention was that it should be ratified, on the part of the United States, *within twelve months*. Having been duly signed, it was immediately sent to the president of the United States. The first that was publicly known of the existence of this convention, so interesting to the commerce of our country, was about to the middle of November last; and then, strange as it may seem to those not well versed in the secrets of democracy, not divulged by the government but through the medium of *this Gazette*. Having learned (not from an eastern senator, as has been asserted in one of Mr. Jefferson's prints, but directly from Europe) that such a convention existed and had been kept a profound secret by the administration for twelve months, we called loudly upon the government to lay it before the senate that it might be acted upon, and that our suffering merchants might know what protection they were to expect from the government. After a great deal of prevarication and contradiction on the part of the governmental prints, one day denying that any convention had been negociated between the two powers; another, affirming that though a convention had been negociated, it related merely to the limits of territory, and had nothing to do with commerce; on the third, confessing that such a convention as we described had been executed in Spain and sent to the president, and attempting to justify his conduct in withholding it a whole year from the senate and the country; then denying that it had been withheld, and declaring that it had, more than a year before, been laid before the senate and actually rejected by *the federalists*, who were then a minority in that body; after all this scandalous and impudent prevarication, which filled Mr. Jefferson's papers for months, behold! just before the close of the last session of congress forth came the identical convention, which, by the magic wand of democracy, had so often been carried through the various states of nonexistence, rejection, &c. &c. now actually ratified by the senate, the federal minority to the contrary notwithstanding. It was now promulged with great pomp, as a proof of that guardian care which our government is ready to exercise for the protection of commerce, and was returned to Spain for a final exchange of ratifications. But mark the sequel. It had been

kept in the pocket of the president till long after the twelve months originally stipulated had expired, and till after congress had authorized the president to establish one or more ports on the river Mobile, within the territory claimed by Spain. That court now refused to ratify the convention, alledging, that, after such a lapse of time, they had supposed the United States had abandoned the claim, and as the latter now manifested a disposition to make encroachments upon their territory, they would enter into no further negociations on the subject of claims until other matters in dispute should be previously adjusted. Here the affair rests, and it is supposed that our minister has already left that court in despair of being able to bring about an accommodation.

That our readers may be able the more fully to comprehend the whole of this subject, and to judge how far the conduct of our own government has been censurable, we will here briefly recapitulate what we understand to have been the particular steps taken by the administration, while the convention remained a *state secret*.

That convention, as has already been mentioned, came into the possession of the president during the session of congress before the last. Instead of laying it before the senate, which is a constituent part of the treaty making power, as we presume his duty required, he merely consulted certain favourite individuals of that body, who, it seems, were of opinion that more ought to be demanded from Spain than was stipulated for: namely, that Spain should make restitution for American property taken by French cruisers and carried into Spanish ports. The convention made provision only for the payment of claims founded on captures by the *Spaniards* themselves. In this situation an ordinary politician would have thought it best to make sure of what was offered, by accepting the convention, and, in the mean time instructing our minister to commence a negociation relative to the other subject. Our wise ones thought otherwise, and very sagely concluded to keep this convention a profound secret, until that paragon of diplomacy, Mr. Pinckney, should either flatter or frighten the Spanish court into a compliance with their whole demand. This course was accordingly pursued: Pinckney commenced his operations; the Spanish Dons refused to comply: our government, when too late, concluding to make sure of what they could get, ratified the convention as it stood originally, and had the mortification of being told that it would not be agreeable to the Spanish court to hear any thing further upon the subject: so that our distressed merchants, while waiting for the money of which they have been plundered, will have abundant leisure to contemplate and admire the wisdom and profound policy of a democratic administration. The remainder of the story may be told after we shall have had time to pay fifteen millions of dollars for Louisiana, and then to conquer the territory.

We cannot dismiss the subject without callling the attention of our readers to the article below, which was published in the Philadelphia Gazette of last evening and in the Aurora this morning. We consider it as coming, decidedly, from an official source, and may therefore be relied upon as containing the real demands which the Spanish court makes upon our government. From the circumstance of our minister having left that court, we may presume that our government determine not to comply with the demands: and it is hardly to be expected that Spain will consent to relinquish her claim to a territory to which she conceives herself entitled.—Time alone can disclose the coosequenquences.

(U. S. Gazette.)

NEW-HAVEN, August 30.

A "*self-created society*," composed of deputies from 97 towns, "more or less," assembled in this city yesterday. It is of the same species, and designed for the same purposes, as the "*constitutional societies*," alias *jacobin clubs*, set up in various parts of the United States by one Genet, about 10 years ago. One William Judd was appointed chairman; and two clerks were chosen. In humble imitation of the *revolutionary tribunal* of Paris, dispatch was the "*order of the day*." Every thing had previously been arranged in *secret divan*. It was therefore found an easy matter to decree, 1st—*That Connecticut had no constitution, and never had.* 2d—*That she ought and should have one, whether the majority wished it or not.* 3d—*That a long address should be reported.* (*N. B.* This being already *cut and dried*, was in a short time laid on the table.) 4th—*That it be accepted, pro forma.* 5th, and lastly—*That ten thousand copies be printed and distributed.* "*So we go*," as old Tom Allen used to say in his *marine list*. We predict, however, that Pierpont Edwards, and his master, will yet rue the day they permitted this example. This "Connecticut address" is a counterpart of the "Louisiana memorial;" they are indeed "birds of the same feather;" yet we shall see how very consistently the one will be execrated and the other extolled. And yet there will be found dupes who will admire both the execration and the panegyric.

PHILADELPHIA, September 17.

We are sorry to learn, that the Yellow Fever prevails to considerable degree, in the city of New-Orleans. Two of the crew of the Polly, arrived this morning at the Lazaretto, have fallen victims to it on the passage.

It will also be observed, by the mortality under the Charleston head, that the city is suffering severely under a similar affliction.

Col. Burr.—We are informed, on the authority of a letter from a respectable gentleman in New-York, that Col. Burr has arrived in Spanish America, where it is expected he will remain for some time; the particular place we have not learned.—The information is derived originally from a gentleman in New Jersey, who has recently received a letter from Col. Burr himself.

A letter received by a merchant of Philadelphia states, that Mr. Pinckney, our Minister at Madrid, was to leave that city on the 29th July, having sold all his furniture, and engaged the necessary volturas, or calesas, to carry him to the sea port town, whence he has to embark for America.

Capt. John Mapwaring, of the brig Exchange who arrived at Boston on Saturday se'nnight from Bordeaux, informs, that on his passage to the Island of St Thomas, he was captured off and sent into Tortola by the armed schooner Colpoys, on the 17th of April, 1804, for adjustication, and detained three months and ten days. Her cargo (amounting to 31,000 dollars) was condemned, and the vessel liberated on paying all expenses. Her cargo belonging to the house of M. Gall & Co. of Philadelphia. At the same time the brig Samuel, captain Evans, of Philadelphia, was captured and sent to Tortola. On examination, by her papers it appeared that the captain had received a letter from Martinico, with a Box marked "Noyeau," with particular orders to deliver it immediately on his arrival. On a critical examination, the box was found to be letters from the Governor of Martinico, with dispatches to the French Government, stating, that the Island was so closely blockaded by the English, that no vessel could scarcely get a supply. The letters were dispatched to Antigua, and directed to Judge Byram. Orders were sent back to detain her for trial. The vessel and cargo were condemned, amounting to 40'000 dollars.

Capt. M. was informed at Turks-Island by the schr Polly, captain E. Yeaton, that 20,000 men marched from Cape-Francois, on the 1st of August as a reinforcement against the City of St. Domingo.

Translated from the Gaudaloupe paper of the 18th August, 1804

REPORT.

Of the affray which has taken place in the night of the 13th to the 14th Aug. between the sloop of war the Lilly, prize to the French privateer La Dame Ambert, and anchored in the Road of the Saints, under the command of captain Lapoint, and five barges armed with 120 men, from the English frigate Galatea, in an attempt to cut out said sloop of war.

The English frigate Galatea upon being informed that the sloop of war Lilly was at the Saintes with very few men on board, sent, in the night of the 13th to the 14th, her boats to attempt carrying her off. They approached near enough to perceive that there was a detachment of troops of the line on board; and seing that this vessel kept a good look out they retired at day break.

On the next day, 26th at dusk, the same frigate came up the channel and approached our batteries. The commandant Madier caused some cannon shot to be fired at her, and sent off two bombs, one of which having burst in the air, cut some of her rigging. From her coming so near in shore, it was conjectured that the enemy had some projects for night, 30 men of the 15th and 66th of the line, commanded by Lieutenant Mouret were put on board the Lily. The posts and intimation of what was going on; capt. Lapoint made his depositions, and the commandant Madier ordered that, the more to deceive the enemy, the land and sea rounds should be done without the least noise; and especially that the word full-watch should not be cried aloud. Accordigly, at two in the morning, five English barges entered the road and rowed to the Lilly. Captain Lapoint fired a broadside at them, and the troops of the line discharged their musquetry; and notwithstanding all the efforts of the English they could not succeed in boarding; they were vigorously repulsed on every side. They had two barges sunk, one taken, and the two others having lost almost all their men, had surrendered; but the commander Madier having no shallops at his disposal could not send people on board to man them. The currents drove them from the shore, and the breeze enabled them to get off not, however without sustaining the fire of the batteries or l'Islet.

The loss of the enemy is estimated at 60 men, among whom is a Lieutenant, killed on board, in whose pocket has been found a list of men ordered for this expedition.

On board of the barge that was taken were found a Lieutenant having his arm much fractured, a midshipman and seventeen seamen 4 of them killed and 12 wounded.

On our side we have lost a Sergeant of the 15th of the line, two chasseurs of the 66th, and a seaman.

Captain Lapoint has been greviously wounded by two shots; one in the shoulder, and the other in the breast. Lieutenant Mouret, officer of the 15th of the line, commanding the detachment of infantry has been slightly wounded.

In the course of the morning were found at l'Islet and at Terre de Bas, pieces of the wreck of the two sunken barges, the rudder of a large shalop, ten oars, and several dead bodies.

A neutral schooner which anchored at the Saintes the same day, reports that she was visited by the English frigate Galatea which had no other embarkation but a small boat, manned with one seaman and four cabin boys, and that the Captain of the frigate requested him to pick up such of his crew whom he might meet with off the Saintes. It appears that the two last barges have not been able to get back to the frigate.

Such are the outlines of the facts contained in the report of the 25 Themidor year twelve (14th August)

Signed, The Chief of battalion, Commander of the Saintes, MADIER.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

☞ LAST evening arrived at the Lazeretto, in a pilot boat, Mr. William Smith and Son, Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Israel, and the two Misses Israels, being passengers in the Pigou, from London. The Pigou, early in the morning, struck on Five Fathom Bank, by which, besides experiencing a considerable shock, she nearly lost her rudder. The above passengers left her clear of the bank, and her rudder hanging by a single pintle; they afterwards saw her come into the bay; and we have no doubt but that she will arrive in the course of this day;—The number of passengers in the Pigou, are 27.

The Pigou left London on the 29th of July, and brings letters and papers to that date. Mr. Smith has favoured us with one of the 26th, the few unimportant articles it contains we have given under our Foreign head. Down to the 29th, nothing interesting had occurred in England; nor were the advices from the continent of a character to excite any interest, or to awaken expectations of future events of magnitude.

Dover cliffs daily reverberating the sound of French cannon from the opposite shore; and these cannonadings were daily the subjects of rumour, conjecture and alarm in London.

The prospect of Russia uniting in the war against France, was but faint. That she would refuse to acknowledge Bonaparte as Emperor, was confidently believed; but this, it was conjectured would be the full extent of her interferance.

No accounts were received in England of any embargo on the continental ports.

The King, it was believed, was labouring under the effects of a confirmed mental derangement.

To-morrow, by which time we expect to receive the Pigou's latest papers, we shall give copious extracts.

The ship Active, Jones, was to sail from London for this port, in three weeks after the Pigou.

Foreign Advices.

From London papers to the 26th July, received at Philadelphia, by the Pigou, from London.

LONDON, July 26.

Sir Francis Burdett, notwithstanding his rumoured 200 from Bristol, 300 from Liverpool, and 500 from Birmingham, lost on yesterday's poll. The numbers stood thus—

For Mainwaring	409
For Sir Francis Burdett	361—
Majority	38

Sir Francis's majority on the two days 45

It is with much satisfaction we are enabled to contradict, from authority, the rumour industriously circulated, that the gallant Admiral Cornwallis had either been recalled, or had retired in disgust. It is true that he has come home, at his own particular request, for the settlement of some private affairs; but it is also as true, that he will very soon resume the command of that fleet in which he has so much distinguished himself.

Admiralty Office, July 24.

A letter from Lord Keith, dated Ramsgate, the 23d inst. incloses the following:—

His Majesty's ship Immortalite, Boulogne, 7 E. or 3 leagues.

SIR—The wind set in yesterday strong from the N. N. E. and N. E. by N. and made so much sea that the enemy's vessels in the Road of Boulogne became very uneasy; and about 8 P. M. the foremost brigs began to get under weigh, and work to windward; whilst some of the luggers ran down apparently for Etaples: their force then was forty-five brigs and forty three luggers.

I made a signal to look out on those vessels, which was immediately obeyed by the Harpy, Bloodhound, and Archer, who closed with them, giving their fire to such as attempted to stand off from the land; the Autumn was at this time getting under weigh, and lost no time in giving her support to the vessels already on this service and continued during the whole weather tide, to fire, from time to time, on such of the enemy's vessels as gave them an opportunity. At day-light this morning there were nineteen brigs and eight luggers only remaining in the Bay; and about six o'clock these began to slip single, and run to the southward for Etaples, or the river Somme, the Autumn and brigs being then too far to leeward to give them any interruption.

As soon as the tide permitted this ship and the others to weigh we stood in with Boulogne, when I perceived that a brig, a lugger, and several boats were stranded on the beach west of the harbor; the enemy were slipping and endeavoring to save from them what they could, but I have not a doubt the rising tide would complete their destruction; three other brigs and a lugger were on the rocks near the village of Portee totally destroyed; a brig and two luggers remained at anchor close to the rocks with whefts up, and the people huddled together abaft; the brig had lost her top-mast, top-sail, and lower yards, and one of the luggers the head of the main-mast; the sea was making a perfect breach over them, and if the gale continues their situation is hopeless.

The merits of captains Jackson and Heywood, as well as those of Lieutenants Richardson and Price, are so well known to you that I need only say they acted on this occasion with the same decisive promptness they have always shewn; and though the night prevented my seeing all that passed, there cannot be a doubt but that their well timed attack caused the enemy's confusion, and occasioned much of their loss, which, taking every circumstance, is, I doubt not, far beyond what fell within our observation.

I have not been able to collect the Reports of these Officers, but will forward them the moment that they join me. I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) E. W. C. R. OWEN.

Rear Admiral Louis.

AFFAIR OFF TOULON.

"His Majesty's ship Canopus, off Toulon, May 23.

"Yesterday, in company with the Donegal and Amazon, we were nearly brought to action by a very superior squadron of the enemy, whom admiral Campbell had been sent by lord Nelson to reconnoitre. The main body of the fleet remained far out of sight of the land; but the weather was so very fair, that the rear admiral was tempted to stand in close, to get a good view of them.—To the Eastward of the harbour's mouth (in which direction the road is open) on our near approach it fell almost calm and the gun-boats immediately pulled towards us, and commenced firing, when we tacked, but at such a distance that their shot fell short. The Admiral fired in return. A moderate breeze by this time sprang up, and the squadron in the harbor were soon under sail after us, and in less than an hour consisted of five sail of the line, and three heavy frigates; they appeared determined to make a grand push after us. The frigates, and one of the line-of-battle ships appeared to gain considerably; and the headmost of the former (which was the same fellow the Amazon chased into Hieres Bay, during the winter) opened a distant teasing fire on the Donegal, which was our sternmost ship. This was not to be borne long patiently by Sir Richard Strachan, who, watching his opportunity, *luffed up*, and gave a broadside, which made the headmost gentry heave their sails aback quicker than ever I saw them perform any manœuvre. The Canopus also threw some shot at the same time in a very good direction.

Although the fire was at such a distance, that I have great doubts whether any shot took effect, yet it evidently served to check the progress of the headmost 74 (supposed to be the Swiftsure,) for notwithstanding she was coming up fast, and with four of her own class at her heels, instead of closing with the Donegal, the moment she came within random shot, she rounded to fire her broad-side, by which she lost a great deal of way, though perhaps this was her object. The squadron that was now in pursuit of us, and coming fast up, was so superior as to preclude all chance of doing any thing with them. Admiral Campbell, therefore, made sail, and they continued to follow us for some time under a crowd of canvass, still keeping the advantage of sailing; but fearful of being drawn off too far, and decoyed into the Joys of the Viscount, by the time they were about 5 leagues from Toulon, they were recalled by their signal post on the hill, and all stood in again. This was about three quarters past three o'clock P. M. At six we saw our fleet to leeward, and joined them about half past nine. They had heard the fire indistinctly, and the Leviathan was dispatched towards Toulon, but had not proceeded far on her way before we were perceived returning."

A letter from capt. Morris, of the *Penguin*, dated from off Senegal Bar, gives an account of the boats of his ship burning the French ship *La Renommee*, of 12 6-pounders, without the loss of a man.

We understand that there is no ground for a statement which has appeared in several papers, that his Majesty will go down next week in person to prorogue the Parliament. Considerations of great moment are certainly on the tapis. Earl Moira had a long conference last Tuesday with the Lord Chancellor, who left the Court of Chancery on purpose, and was closeted for nearly an hour at an adjoining room with the Noble Earl. Dr. Reynolds, who attends his Majesty, had yesterday an interview with the Chancellors and soon afterwards waited upon Mr. Pitt in Downing street.

The activity of the French Government, both in military and naval preparations in Italy is unrelaxed. An army of 30,000 men is to be immediately stationed near Leghorn, and a considerable quantity of shipping for transporting troops is building at Genoa.

Moreau intends to settle in Philadelphia.

CONFECTIONARY.

Alexander Plainetille,

RESPECTFULLY acquaints the Public in general, and the Citizens of Richmond and its neighborhood in particular, that he has commenced the CONFECTIONARY and CORDIAL DISTILLING BUSINESS in the brick-house next door below Mr. S. Pleasants' Book-store, lately occupied by Mr. Jacob Wheaton—where he constantly keeps for sale every article in his line of business; particularly CORDIALS and PRESERVES, CAKES, &c. &c.

☞ Orders from the country will be carefully and promptly executed.

Richmond, Sept. 18th, 1804. w3 p.

To be sold, to the highest bidder, on the second Monday of October next, before James city court-house,

A TRACT OF LAND,

CONTAINING about 320 acres, situated at the head of Queen's Creek, and adjoining the Palace Lands. The soil is deemed very good, and its situation excellently adapted for raising stock. There is on it a large barn, out of repair, and also a quarter, with brick chimnies, which might be easily repaired. The orchard with care might yield 15 or 20 hhds. of cyder, annually. The payment will be made easy, if properly secured.

JOHN BRACKEN,
Attorney in fact for HANNAH DREW.

Sept. 19th, 1804. 3w.

Doctor Wilson,

HAS taken (as a temporary residence) the house lately occupied by Doctor Adams, opposite the Bell Tavern, and intends to combine the Apothecaries business with the practice of Physic. He is now opening a part, and expects by the next arrivals from Philadelphia, the balance of a fresh and very general assortment of Medicines, and other articles in the Apothecaries line, which will be sold on the lowest terms. Orders from the Country Recipes, &c. will be carefully attend to.

Richmond, June 25th, 1804. taw6m.

NOTICE.

Valuable Lands for Sale.

At Hanover court-house, on Wednesday the 24th day of October next, will be exposed to sale at Auction,

TWO TRACTS OF LAND;

ONE of them containing 775½ acres, more or less, and is commonly known and called by the name of BIBB'S TRACT, part whereof lies in Goochland and part in Hanover.

The other Tract contains 160 acres, more or less, and lies in Hanover. The subscriber believes that the latter Tract is commonly known by the name of FENTON'S PLACE. Both Tracts adjoin each other, and will be sold together. These Lands are about 22 miles from the city of Richmond, in a healthy situation and an agreeable neighborhood.

The sale will be made by virtue of a deed of trust from Thomas Thompson and Jane Isabella his wife, and Wm. Du-Val, to George Yuille, dated the 22d of March, 1796, and recorded in the general court in June following, to secure the payment of a debt due from the said Thomas Thompson to Murdock, Fearns, and Co.—and which deed of trust the subscriber was authorised to carry into effect, by a deed of assignment made between him and the aforenamed Thomas Thompson and George Yuille, dated the 23d day of January, 1798, and recorded in the general court the 13th of November following. The terms of sale are—one third of the purchase money to be paid down at the time of sale—one third in 12 months—and the other third in 18 months from the day of sale. Bond and approved security will be required, as also a deed of trust upon the land—and a deed of conveyance with special warranty will be executed to the purchaser, by

CHARLES COPLAND.

Richmond, Sept. 10th, 1804. 1awids.

4439 Acres of valuable

LAND,

IN the south of Kentucky, the greater part Military, will be sold for good bonds or exchanged for property in the state of Virginia. Enquire of the Printer hereof.

December 26th, 1803.

EDUCATION.

THE Trustees of Winchester Academy acquaint the public, that the Latin, Greek, and French Languages, together with Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, the use of the Globes, Euclid, and the practical branches of the Mathematics are taught in the Academy, by the principal master and his assistants.

The school is provided with Globes and Maps, for the use of the lower classes; with Telescopes, and an electrical Machine; with an Air Pump, Endiometers, and other parts of a chemical and philosophical Apparatus, for making the usual experiments on air, and exhibiting the properties of different elastic fluids.

In their examinations of the School, the Trustees have been highly pleased with the plan of teaching, and the proficiency of the pupils, and are extremely happy in adding, what they believe must greatly increase the utility of the institution, that Judge White will, in future, deliver in the Academy, a course of Lectures on the Laws and Constitutions of this State, and the United States.

These Lectures will commence annually on the first Monday in December, and continue until the last of the succeeding March; and it is confidently believed that every exertion in his power will be made by that gentleman; to render his Lectures beneficial to his pupils, and worthy of public patronage.

JOHN SMITH,
President of Trustees.

September 21st, 1804.

ALMANACS,

—For 1804—

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

To Rent,

FOR one year, poſſeſſion to be delivered on the firſt October next. two fire proof brick TENEMENTS, calculated for Warehouſes, ſituated near the Baſin and contiguous to the moſt buſy part of the town.

They will be rented ſeparately or together, as may beſt ſuit the perſons who may bargain for them.

The terms will be made known by Wm. McKIM, who is authoriſed to leaſe them.

July 24th, 1804. tf

Valuable Land for Sale.

THE ſubſcriber offers for ſale a very valuable tract of LAND, lying in Orange and Granville counties, bounded by Flat River on the Weſt, by the river Neuſe on the South, by Knap of Reeds Creek on the Eaſt, and by a ſtraight line from the firſt to the laſt mentioned water courſe on the North, containing 1200 acres, and forming almoſt a perfect ſquare; better than one half of the tract conſiſts of rich low grounds, the whole being extremely well adapted to the culture of wheat, corn, &c. and much of it to tobacco. No plantation in the diſtrict of Hillſboro' is better calculated for raiſing ſtock of all kinds, and particularly hogs, as the uncleared low grounds afford a moſt excellent range for them. On it there is a good brick dwelling houſe, kitchen, ſmoke-houſe, &c. all of which, at a very trifling expence, may be put into a condition ſuitable to the accommodation of a genteel family.—There is alſo on it a large well built granary, lately erected and capable of holding ſeveral thouſand buſhels of grain. If the whole tract ſhould be tho't too large for one purchaſer, it may be divided into two compact plantations. Poſſeſſion may be had this fall as ſoon as the growing crop is taken off, and wheat may be ſown earlier if deſired by the purchaſer. Such perſons as may be diſpoſed to view this tract of land, will make application to Mr. Richard Bennehan, who lives near it, and who formerly lived on it; and for terms, application may be made either to him or to

DUNCAN CAMERON.

Hillſborough, (N. C.) July 16, 1804. 3m.

For Glasgow,

The British ſhip JEANIE.

JOHN Cowan, maſter, now at City Point; will be ready to receive Tobacco in a few days, and having part of her cargo engaged, will ſail by the firſt proximo. For terms, apply to the Captain on board, to Robert & Allan Pollok & Co. Richmond, or to

BUCHANAN & POLLOK:

Who offer for ſale on board ſaid ſhip,

10,000 buſhels of

Liverpool Stoved Salt.

Petersburg, 6th Auguſt, 1804.

The full-blooded English Stallion

and moſt complete running horſe

TICKLE-TOBY,

WILL ſtand the enſuing ſeaſon at my ſtable in the upper end of Cheſterfield county, five miles from Goode's and Bevil's Bridges, and twelve from Genito. The terms, his pedigree and performance will be made known before the ſeaſon commences.

THOMAS BRANCH.

Auguſt 7th, 1804.

A new Publication.

Juſt received at *William Prichard's Book-Store*,

C. F. VOLNEY'S

VIEW OF THE CLIMATE AND SOIL OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

With Maps and Plates.

September 7.

MYER MARKS,

OF THE CITY OF RICHMOND,

HAT-MAKER,

Informs his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced the Hatting buſineſs in the Croſs-ſtreet, oppoſite the Bell Tavern, and ſolicits a ſhare of the public patronage. He pledges himſelf to thoſe who will please to favor him with their cuſtom, that he will execute their work with neatneſs and diſpatch, and flatters himſelf through the long experience he has had in the city of Philadelphia, to be able to give general ſatisfaction, and ſhall ever be grateful for their encouragement. He has procured the beſt materials, and has now on hand ſome handſome work finiſhed in the neateſt manner.

N. B. Orders from the country will be ſtrictly attended to, and adequate allowance made to thoſe who buy to ſell again.

Myer Marks further gives notice to thoſe who may wiſh to have their work done in the London ſtile, that he can execute the ſame equal to any from London.

☞ The higheſt price given for all kinds of FURRS; and encouragement will be given to three or four good JOURNEYMEN. Sept. 10.

GILLIAT & KIRBY,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

By the brig Edward and Charles, from London,

A CHOICE AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

FALL & WINTER

GOODS,

Suitable to the enſuing ſeaſon.

THEY expect a further ſupply by the firſt arrivals from London and Liverpool, to complete their aſſortment—which will be diſpoſed of at their uſual low terms, for Cash or Country Produce.

Sept. 11.

TICKETS

IN THE

Richmond Academy Lottery,

For Sale by A. DAVIS, at the Office of the Virginia Gazette.

Notice!

All perſons indebted to the eſtate of JOHN DAWSON, dec. of Amheſt county, by Bond, Note, or otherwiſe, are requeſted to come forward immediately, and diſcharge the ſame; and thoſe having claims againſt the eſtate, are requeſted to bring them forward legally authenticated, that they may be diſcharged

JOHN DAWSON, Adm'r.
of John Dawſon, dec.

Auguſt 10th, 1804. 3m.

Juſt Received,

And for ſale by the ſubſcribers, a large aſſortment of the following Articles, which will be ſold very low for cash, or on a ſhort credit for approved acceptances in Richmond—viz.

A large aſſortment of Calicoes and Chintzes.
A ditto Cotton Cambricks, plain, figur'd and black.
A ditto Silks and Florentines and Silk Keens
Cotton and Silk Stockings.
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas and Parafols.
Black, blue, yellow and ſtriped Nankeens.
Laces, Edgings and Ribbons.
Tambour'd Lace and Lappet Muſlins.
Silk Gloves, of all colours.
Men, Boys and Chrildren's Hats
Cotton, Caſſimeres and India Cotton.
Brown Holland and Durants.
Romals, Handkerchiefs, Dimities, &c. &c.

Block & Judah.

April 25th, 1804.

FAMILY FLOUR.

A CONSTANT ſupply of FLOUR, of a ſuperior quality, for family uſe kept for ſale by

GEORGE WATT.

Richmond, March 5, 1804. tf.

FAIRFIELD RACES.

ON Monday the 1ſt of October next, will be run for over the FAIRFIELD COURSE, a Sweepſtake for Colts three years old, two mile heats.—Seven Colts are entered at two hundred dollars each, and the ſubſcription cloſed. Weights, agreeably to the rules of the Jockey Club.

On Thurſday, the 2d day of October, the Jockey Club Purſe of $400, will be run for, four mile heats.

The following day, the Purſe of the Proprietor of the Courſe, three mile heats.

WEIGHTS AS FOLLOW:

Aged Horſes, 133 lbs.—6 years old, 128.—5 years old, 118.—4 years old, 106.—3 years old, 90.

Mares and Geldings allowed three pounds.

Richmond, Auguſt 18, 1804.

A Ten Thousand Dollar Prize,

Now to be had for the ſmall ſum of 6 Dollars!!!

SCHEME OF A

LOTTERY,

For the uſe of the German Trinity Church, in Sixth ſtreet, Philadelphia;

WHICH will poſitively commence drawing at the State Houſe in this city on the fourth Monday in November next. Prizes will be received in payment for ſuch tickets as may remain for ſale during the drawing, or the caſh advanced for them on allowing a ſmall diſcount. From the great proportion already ſold, it is expected that the tickets will ſoon be raiſed to 6 dollars and a half.

1	*prize of ten thouſand dolls.*	*dolls.*	10,000
1	*three thouſand,*		3,000
1	*two thouſand,*		2,000
1	*one thouſand,*		1,000
4	*five hundred,*		2,000
10	*three hundred,*		3,000
20	*two hundred,*		4,000
35	*one hundred,*		3,500
90	*fifty,*		4,500
100	*twenty,*		2,000
6000	*ſeven,*		42,000
1	*firſt drawn No. on the 10th day,*		500
1	*15th,*		500
1	*20th,*		500
1	*25th,*		500
1	*30th,*		500
1	*35th,*		500
1	*40th,*		1000
1	*45th,*		1000
1	*50th,*		1000
1	*55th,*		1000
1	*firſt drawn No. on the laſt day, when there ſhall be only 600 tickets in the wheel,*		6000
6274	*prizes,*	*dolls.*	90,000

Conſiderably leſs than two blanks to a prize.

The prizes to be paid 30 days after the cloſe of the drawing—ſubject to a deduction of 15 per cent.

Tickets for ſale by

George Taylor, jun. No. 85, South Second-ſtreet.
Mathew M'Connell, No. 82, Cheſnut-ſtreet; or
ADAM PREMIR, No. 134, *South Sixth-ſtreet*;
ANTHONY HOOKEY, *Corner of Green and Third-ſtr.*
CHARLES BOWMAN, *No 16, Bud-ſtreet*,
} *Commiſs.*

Whole Tickets, $6—Half Tickets, $3 25—Quarter Tickets, $1 75.

Prizes in other lotteries received in payment.

☞ Letters addreſſed to either of whom, poſt-paid and incloſing the caſh, will be duly attended to.

Auguſt 24th, 1804. ep23t.

FALL GOODS.

William Temple,

Has received by the ſhip Edward and Charles from London,

AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

GOODS,

Suitable to the approaching ſeaſon.

HE expects an additional ſupply, to complete an aſſortment, by the ſhip Sally, from London, and Lotana from Liverpool, which he will diſpoſe of on his uſual low terms.

Richmond, Sept. 7th, 1804. tf

Elegant Piano Fortes for ſale.

HENLEY & Co.

Grand, Portable Grand, Patent Side-Board, and Plain PIANO FORTE MAKERS,

INFORM the citizens of Richmond, they manufacture Inſtruments of the above deſcription, on the neweſt and moſt approved plans, with Pedal's, Patent Swell, Sonophant and French Harp Stops which they warrant to be equal, if not ſuperior, to any imported, and on more reaſonable terms.

Muſical Inſtruments, of all kinds, repaired, &c.—Apply at Mr. Prichard's Book-Store, Main-ſtreet, or at Wm. Davidſon's.

July 17th, 1804.

BLANK BONDS,

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

(By Authority.)

SCHEME

OF A

LOTTERY,

Claſs No. I.

TO BUILD AN ACADEMY IN THE CITY OF RICHMOND.

3750	Tickets at $10 each,			$37,500
1	Prize of $5000	$5000		
1	do. 2000	2000		
5	do. 1000	5000		
5	do. 500	2500		
10	do. 300	3000		
20	do. 100	2000		
1500	do. 12	18000		37,500
1542	Prizes, with a deduction of 15 per cent.			
2208	Blanks.			

3750 Tickets at $10 each.

1ſt drawn Ticket having a blank to its number after 2000 tickets are drawn, $1,000
Do. after 2500 do. are drawn, 1,000
Do. after 3000 do. are drawn, 1,000
Do. after 3500 do. are drawn, 1,000
Laſt drawn ticket, 5,000

This Lottery has been authoriſed by the legiſlature of Virginia, for the laudable purpoſe of erecting a ſeminary of learning in or near the metropolis of this ſtate. With this view, it is contemplated to raiſe 20,000 dollars, and 2,500 dollars in addition, for defraying the expences of drawing, &c. The trustees to inſure ſucceſs, have divided the lottery into four diſtinct claſſes, ſo as to raiſe the ſum contemplated by an annual lottery, for four years, to raiſe every year 5,000 dollars, that the work may progreſs—It is expected that the preſent lottery may be drawn by the firſt day of January next.

It is hoped that the gentlemen who have purchaſed tickets in the Richmond Academy will ſtill hold them, as the diviſion of the former lottery into four claſſes was deemed neceſſary by the trustees, to inſure ſucceſs to ſo uſeful an inſtitution. The town of Boſton (to the honor of its citizens) has public ſchools in which are about ſixteen hundred pupils. The flouriſhing and increaſing city of Richmond cannot boaſt of one public ſchool. The trustees of the Richmond Academy, have about thirteen acres of ground, nearly one half has been accepted as a donation, and the remainder they have contracted for, on which they intend to erect the academy. The ſcite is elevated, healthy and beautiful. If any gentleman who has purchaſed tickets is diſſatiſfied with dividing the lottery into four claſſes, if he returns the tickets the money will be repaid, provided they are returned in ten weeks from this day. Dr. William Foushee, William Du Val, William Price (regiſter), and George Tucker, are appoinred by the trustees to ſell and diſpoſe of the tickets, who are authoriſed to appoint agents for the above purpoſe.

☞ *TICKETS* may be had of the ſaid committee, of Dr. J. Brockenbrough, Mr. S. Pleaſants, Mr. Prichard, Mr. Aug. Davis, Meſſrs. Gallego, Richard & Co. Meſſrs. Burton & Brown, Meſſrs. Thomas Taylor & Co. of Mr. Ritchie, and of Mr. William Prentis, of Petersburg.

Richmond, September 6th, 1804. ep3w

JAMES DAVIS,

BEGS leave to inform his Friends and Cuſtomers, that he has juſt imported, from London and Liverpool,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

GOODS,

Suitable for the approaching ſeaſon, which he is determined to ſell at the moſt reduced prices—They are now opening in his Brick Store, next door to the Rawleigh Tavern, in the City of Williamsburg,

AND CONSIST OF

SUPERFINE Cloths & Caſſimeres,
Second do. do.
Superfine Nap'd Frize,
Milled Coatings,
Double Mill'd Drabs,
Kerſeys,
Plains,
Flannels,
Roſe and Dutch Blankets,
Swanſdowns,
Manchester Stuffs,
Bombazets,
Cambletts,
Moreens,
Durants,
Handſome aſſortment of Chintz and Calicoes,
Bed Ticking,
White, black and marble coloured Cotton Cambrick,
Striped and Tamboured Muſlin,
Plain do.
Ladies' Muſlin Handkerchiefs,
Tamboured and Fringed Cotton,
Cambrick Shawls,
Ginghams,
Silk Nankeens,
Nankeens,
Brown Hollands,
Checks,
8-4 and 3-4 Hucksbacks,
Oznaburgs,
Iriſh Linens,
Do. Sheetings,
Fuſtians,
Ruſſia Drills,
Sewing Silk,
Twiſt,
Threads,
Water-proof Silk Hats,
Beaver do.
Common do.
Whit. & black Silk Hoes,
White Cotton, do.
Brown Thread do.
Black, Mixed, Worsted do.
Beſt London Boot-legs, Vamps, &c.
Mens' beſt London Shoes,
Ladies' beſt Kidd and Morocco Slippers,
Mens' and Ladies Gloves,
Ladies' Straw Bonnets,
Paper, Quills and Pens,
Wafers,
20d. 10d. 8d. and 6d. Nails,
Spades and Frying-pans,
Broad and narrow Hoes,
Curry-combs and Brushes,
Stock and double-bolted Padlocks,
Beſt London Crown Glaſs, 12 by 10, and 10 by 8,
Putty in Bladders,
Ivory-handled Knives and Forks,
Buck and common do.
Carver's do.
Beſt and common Pen-Knives,

GROCERIES.

Pine-apple Cheeſe,
Brick do.
Double and ſingle Glouceſter do.
Old Spirits, Antigua Rum, Wine, Loaf-Sugar, Snuff, Soap,
Aſſorted Crockery Ware.

Williamsburg, Sept. 13th, 1804.

James A. Grant:

SIR,

I HAVE been lately in Edenton, N. C. and have the pleaſure to inform you thro' the medium of the preſs, that the robbery there committed on you has been detected, and twelve hundred dollars of your money ſecured in the hands of James S. Fulkinſon (whom you are acquainted with) which you can have by applying in perſon.

I am, Sir, your friend,

EDWARD JENKINS.

September 10, 1804. 3w.

King William County, July 21ſt, 1804.

All perſons having any demands againſt the eſtate of Charles Edwards, deceaſed, are once more deſired to bring them forward on or before November King William Court next; or this notice will be plead in bar againſt any that may be brought after; and thoſe indebted are deſired to make payment immediately, for no further indulgence can or will be given by

DAVID L. SMITH,
Adminiſtrator with the Will annexed of Charles Edwards, dec.

Forty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber laſt night, a Negro Man named BILLY, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, ſtout and well made, about 22 years of age, buſhy hair, rather light complexion, and has loſt ſome of his teeth before. He has waited in my houſe for nearly four years; he formerly belonged to Peter Heiſkill and John Bowyer, and was ſold by Bowyer to Mr. Booke of Fincaſtle—he ran away from him and was gone nearly twelve months, and was caught in Hanover, where he had been ſecreted in a quarter. He took with him ſundry clothing; a ſtriped ſurtout coat with yellow buttons and lined with red, home made linen ſhirts, a grey mixed broad cloth coat nearly new, made in the faſhion, white caſſimere pantaloons, ſeveral waiſtcoats, a round jacket and pantaloons of dark olive ſtriped velvet with yellow buttons, the lining of home made linen, boots and ſhoes. I will give 40 dollars if taken out of the county and brought home, and 20 dollars if taken and ſecured in any gaol ſo that I can get him again, and 10 dollars if taken in the county and brought home.

J. EDMONDSON.

Staunton, Auguſt 20th, 1804.

Oliveira Fernandes & Co.

Of Norfolk & Madeira,

Have juſt received, per the JULIANA, Capt. WILBUR, an additional ſupply of 6 years old

BRAZIL WINE.

THEY offer the following propoſals to ſuch purchaſers as may favor them with orders to furniſh WINE, *on board veſſels at Madeira*, free of all expences *there*, of a ſuperior quality and cheaper than any imported, at the undermentioned rates and conditions—viz:

Brazil Wine, 6 years old,		£30 ſterling p. pipe.
Do.	3 & 4 yrs. old,	£44
London P.	3 years old,	£40
Do.	laſt vintage,	£34
Do.	London market,	£30
Do	Eaſt-India do.	£28
Do.	New-York do.	£26
Malmſey,		according to age.

—On the following credits:—

10 Pipes, or under,	3 months.
20 do.	4 do.
50 do.	9 do.
Any quantity above 50 Pipes,	12 do.

☞ *Payable here or in London.*

Norfolk, September 11th, 1804. 3t.

At a board of Directors of the Bank of Virginia, on Thurſday the 13th of September, 1804.

"RESOLVED, That the operations of "the Bank commence on Monday the 8th of October.

"RESOLVED, That any perſon producing and depoſiting at the Bank, ſcrip or commiſſioners' receipts "for any number of ſhares regular, endorſed or aſſigned, ſhall be entitled to receive one in his, her or their "own name or names, in a form ſimilar to that uſed by "the commiſſioners at Richmond, ſtating therein the "whole number of ſhares to which he, ſhe or they may "be entitled, and the ſum paid thereon"

JOHN BROCKENBROUGH, Caſhier.

6t.

To be ſold, to the higheſt bidder,

on the premiſes, on Monday the 8th Oct. next,

MY LOT,

IN the town of Columbia, on which is a two ſtory dwelling-houſe, at preſent occupied by Dr. Nutt; a ſtore-houſe, occupied by David Johnſton & Co. with ſtable and garden—the whole in good repair and pleaſantly ſituated. One third of the purchaſe money will be required on making a deed to the premiſes: the other two thirds at two equal annual payments. Bond with approved ſecurity will be required of the purchaſer, with a deed of truſt on the property, to inſure punctual payment—Poſſeſſion may be had on the day of ſale.

THOMAS MITCHELL.

Louiſa, Sept. 10th, 1804. 5t

N. B. Any perſon wiſhing to treat for the above property before the day of ſale, may know the terms by applying to Mitchell & Gardner of Richmond, or the ſubſcriber in Louiſa county. T. M.

TEN TON OF

NEW-YORK IRON

FOR SALE.

H. L. WIGHT.

September 10th, 1804.

NOTICE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Truſt made to the ſubſcriber, by Bartlett Still to ſecure to Wm. Rhodes the payment of 666 dollars 67 cents, with intereſt thereon from the 20th June, 1802, will be expoſed to ſale at Auction for ready money, between the hours of eleven and twelve o'clock, in the forenoon of Wedneſday the 3d of next month, at the Eagle Tavern in the city of Richmond, four half acre

LOTS OF GROUND,

in the ſaid city, denoted and known in the ſurvey made by William G. Paine, for William Du Val, by the numbers 33, 34, 41 and 42. A deed of conveyance with ſpecial warranty will be made to the purchaſer, by

CHARLES COPLAND, Truſtee.

Richmond, September 10, 1804. 3w.

Advertiſement.

To be ſold, on the firſt day of October next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, on the premiſes, on 12 months credit,

The GLEBE LAND,

LYING in York county, (York Hampton Pariſh) containing by eſtimation 150 acres, be the ſame more or leſs. This is a moſt deſirable ſituation, having an extenſive view of York river, and lies immediately in the forks of King's and Filgate's creeks. The improvements on the ſame are, an old faſhion'd brick dwelling houſe, which with a ſmall expence may be put in good repair, and a ſmall barn, lately built. Poſſeſſion to be had the firſt day of January, 1805; the purchaſer to enter into bond on the day of ſale, with good and approved ſecurity, to carry intereſt from the date, if not punctually paid to

THE OVERSEERS OF THE POOR
for York County.

York County, Sept. 8th, 1804.

NOTICE.

A PETITION will be preſented to the next Legiſlature of Virginia, praying the eſtabliſhment of a branch of the Bank of Virginia, and an increaſe of the capital of the ſaid Bank, contiguous to the town of Alexandria.

Fairfax, 9th July, 1804.